

ROUND-TRIP RATES 15th September 15th

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, BIRMINGHAM,

LAKE CHARLES, LA., SHREVEPORT, LA., BEAUMONT, TEX., HOUSTON, TEX.

206 N. BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS.

CHATTANOOGA, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., - - \$16.00

Rates to all Points South.

Liberal Return Limits.

J. E. DAVENPORT, Division Passenger Agent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS SHOW INCREASE.

Central and Western Lines Show Heavy Gains in Reports Made to Date.

SOUTHERN ROADS DID WELL.

Chicago and Alton Made More Per Mile Than Any of the Western or Southern Systems.

ss earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for August to date ear, and 18.2 per cent over the same period

The increase is mainly on the Central and estern lines, though the Southern and Southwestern roads report a considerable rease, which will be much greater when the corn crop begins to move.

The gains made by the granger lines is

small, due to the slow movement of grain. Following is a list of the roads reporting earnings for August to date, as compared with the same period last year:
August,

Trunk	\$ 1
Grangers 403,887 Southern 5,006,919 Southwestern 2,822,518	41
United States roads	\$1.2 24
Totals	\$1,61

For the fiscal year ending June 30, the nings of the Chicago and Alton per mile were the largest of any of the Western or

Next to the Alton the Illinois Central made the best earning record per mile. with \$10,500 a mile, an increase of 9.4 per

The Louisville and Nashville comes third,

cent.
The Mexican Central shows an increas of 17.5 per cent a mile, and the Burlington of 16.5 per cent a mile, and the Burlington of 16.5 per cent a mile.

The Chicago and Northwestern was the only Western road that showed a decrease in gross earnings per mile, the earnings being \$7.50 per mile, against \$8.001 per mile the preceding year, or a decrease of 6.3 per cent.

the preceding year, or a decrease of the per cent.

The Pennsylvania, however, left all the roads in the country far behind in the race of earnings gross 83,500 per mile, an increase of 10.2 per cent.

The Grand Trunk showed the greatest increase in gross earnings, the increase being 21.9 per cent per mile. This heavy increase was approached only by that of the Norfolk and Western, which was 20.7 per cent.

C. & A. Blockade.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 27.—Owing to the blockade in freight traffic on the western division of the Chicago and Alton and also on account of the long-continued sickness of Superintendent William Corbett, two transmasters have been appointed to handle the division. Morgan Drake will have the territory between Mexico and Roodhouse and J. L. Marquette between Mexico and Kansas City. Frank Miller has been appointed acting traveling engineer to serve until the blockade is lifted.

Will Enter Council Bluffs. St. Paul, Aug. 27.-Chicago Great Wester trains will enter Council Bluffs Tuesday for the first time, and within a month porary service will be established into Oma-ha over the new construction, on which crews have been at work for two years.

J. K. VARDAMAN IN THE LEAD.

Returns Indicate His Nomination for Governor.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 27.-Very incom plete returns from the Mississippi primary election held to-day received by the Com-



JAMES K. VARDAMAN.

d to indicate the nomination of Jan K. Vardamen for Governor. Vardaman made gains in the I Critis in lower Bastern Mississippi. The vote appears to be about as as that of the first election.

Padenh Ky, Aug H. Mrs. Alice W.

LAWYERS FORESEE DANGER IN GREAT COMBINATIONS.

American Bar Association Devotes Better Part of the Day to Considering the Legal Aspect of the Trust Question-Report of Committee on Commercial Law, Recommending Additional Taxation for Large Corporations, With Demand for Better Service as an Alternative.

OPINION IS STRONG THAT MERGERS SHOULD BE CHECKED.

Hot Springs, Va., Aug 27 .- Trusts formed the principal topic of discussion at to-day's session of the American Bar Association. Though no definite action had been taken late to-night, remedies had been proposed for existing economic evils which may yet begome embodied in statutes of the various

States and the United States.

The discussion started when Walter is Legan of New York made a verbal report from the Committee on Commercial Law. He ommended the national bankruptcy law. over the earnings for the same period last | and then discussed the trust question. He said it would have to be settled by the lawyers; if they did not, the demagogues would

> "If combinations continue, competition wil cease, and commercial jurisprudence will eventually be entirely changed. The com-mittee has reached the unanimous conclusion that modern industrial complinations should be stayed."

Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska said the report was calculated to rend the asso port be read. There was opposition to the motion and considerable contus The convention, however, agreed to hear

the report at once. On the subject of trusts, the report says it is the important question now before the American bar. It says combinations are rapidly driving out or business the small dealers and the small producer. These two classes heretofore have furnished the largest number of petitioners in bunkruptcy courts, but now industrial combinations of gigantic magnitude, too large for a bank-31,060 per mile, being an increase of 10.3 ruptcy court to manage and too rich to need ever be called before it, have been substituted. The report udds:

AIM 18 MONOPOLY. "The modern combination's primary object is to control trade and commerce in plain articles of production, and substitute a more or less perfect monopoly in place of a more or less irree competition. It changes entirely the basic principle of commercial relations between han and man, and it they are to continue to grow and develop in the future as in the past will render necessary most important changes in the principles of our commercial laws. Combination as an eco-nomic force is last comping to take the place or competition.

"The producers are combining, the trans-

commercial laws. Combination as an economic torce is last coming to take the pace of competition.

"The producers are combining, the transportation companies are comoining, tracesmen are comoining, workmen, as well as employers, are comoining; everything seems to be coming into some form of combination, and everybody seems to be a competition. The competition that still remains is fast disappearing. Workmen are rerusing to compete for jobs. Labor unions are enlarging the spheres of their activity and extending their operations.

"The union of the employers is all the stronger and more far reaching than the union of the workmen.

"We are now having combinations of combinations. The United States Steel Corporation is a combination of a dosen heretofore competing producers, who themselves were combinations of still other producers, and these in turn often combinations of still other producers, and these in turn often combinations of still other producers, and these in turn often combinations of still others. To trace them back to their beginnings is like discovering all the multitude of sources that go to make up the volume of the swollen Mississippi. The property which the Amalgamated Copper Company now controls was once perhaps a thousand mining claims, each one very likely owned in common by a half dozen miners.

COMBINATIONS COMBINED.

COMBINATIONS COMBINED. "The department-store trust has combin some portions of which they acquired by purchase and others in some other way. It pany has taken, by contract or by force, the business of ten thousand corporations and merchants in all parts of the Union. The few present great railroad lines of the country have been made up by the com-bination of hundreds of smaller lines, some extensions of one and others competing lines.

owner, individual or corporation that owned half a dozen ships.

"No one knows but that within the next ten years a greater than J. Pierpont Morgan will arise, who will combine into one organization all the industries of the land, so that the workman who works for wages can find but one possible employer and the purchaser of wares but one possible seller.

UNIVERSAL TRUST. "The steps toward the formation of one universal industrial corporation, which shall crowd out all other corporations and assume to itself all the industries of the

shall crowd out all other corporations and assume to itself all the industries of the land, have already been more than half taken. It is not so far to go from now to the end as we had to go to reach present industrial conditions.

"A monopoly is economically desirable; that is, for the monopolist. The United States Steel Corporation can produce, no matter what it selfs them for, its goods cheaper than the elements out of which the combination is composed ever produced them. The Standard Oil Company is economically holy, for it pays 60 per cent dividends. The Sugar Trust is economically correct, for whereas the individual sugar refiners lost money on small capitalisation, the Sugar Trust pays big dividends on a large capitalisation. The railroad combinations are economically impregnable, for they pay. If Mr. Morgan's Shipping Trust and Mr. Schwab's Shipbullding Trust are failures they are exceptions to the rule.

"We cannot, therefore, rely on natural forcer, on the laws of supply and demand or on economic considerations to limit the growth of modern combinations. If they are undestrable, if the people of the American nation would be better off without them or with limitations put on them they must put those limitations on by the action of their legislatures, their Congress and their courts. The American bar must act and the American Bar Association must take the laad.

"If the Northern Securities Corporation had been allowed to go on, the next thing to follow it would naturally have been a limited States Securities Company, which would hold the majority of the steek of wrent takes the land.

The report proposed the following remedies:

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

"First, we can tax them to death; or, if that is too radical a remedy, we can tax them until their growth and enlargement are impeded. There are constitutional provisions requiring direct taxations, and in view of these provisions it is probably impossible to discriminate in the matter of direct taxation against corporations holding large amounts of taxable property. There is, however, a franchise tax imposed by most of the States upon corporations at the time of their incorporation and annually thereafter. This franchise tax is in almost all States in some way graded so as to tax the small corporation at a higher rate than the large one. The first million dollars pays a higher rate than subsequent millions.

rate than the large one. The first million dollars pays a higher rate than subsequent millions.

In our judgment the gradation should be continued, but it should be a grading up instead of down. We would leave, jerrars, the first hundred thousand free and the first million cheap, and raise the rate with each succeeding million. The United States Steel Corporation has a capitalization of over one thousand millions. The graduating stages might be slow and easy enough to please the most conservative, and result in a maxition of 10 per cent upon the last hundred millions. How long would the United States Steel Corporation continue under that system of taxation?

HETTER SERVICE.

"Becond—We can compel them to render better and cheaper service. If the combination of the Northrn Pacific and the Great Northern railroads is a great enough public disaster to have warranted the alterition which it has attracted, it could have been prevented much easier than by a hundred Sherman antitrust laws by a single United States statute that required any corporation engaged in interstate commerce to reduce its rates 50 per cent to and from every point where competition has been prevented by combination, merger, commencent or educe its rates 50 per cent to and from every point where competition has been prevented by combination, merger, commencent or trunish its services or supply its goods at lower rates wherever by a combination competition is prevented than where competition is prevented than the force of competition to its former supremacy by becoming itself a competitor of the great trusts."

Great applause followed the reading of the report.

The report is signed by all the members of the committee, consisting of Walter S.

the report.

The report is signed by all the members of the committee, consisting of Walter S. Longan, Henry Budd, Gardiner Lathrop, George Whitelock and John Morris, Jr.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Busby of North Carolina, providing that the report be received and filed, accompanied by a note that it did not express the views of the association.

OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE.

William L. Royal, Richmond, Va. offered.

William L. Royal, Richmond, Va., offered as a substitute for the report a paper the essential ideas of which were that the injury done the public by trusts was through unreal competition—that is, the giving away of goods to destroy weak rivals, or by selling goods below cost for the same purpose. Stop this, he said, and the trusts' power for evil is ended. His remedy was that Congress pass a law establishing a corporation commission in each State and Territory, having complete authority of any association that treats its rival in trading dishonestly, by giving away its goods or selling them below cost for the purpose of destroying the complainant, to fine the offending corporation to sucre an extent as will make it offer its goods for sale, in fact, instead of in pretense, if it chooses to enter into trade.

He found authority for this act in the commerce clause and the fourteenth amendment, but he recommended an amendment to the Constitution, giving Congress power by appropriate legislation to suppress and prevent dishonest competition in trade.

There was very animated discussion of a motion to table. There was also great excitement on the floor, and finally it was agreed the report should be taken up at a later session.

At the conclusion of William A. Glassow's as a substitute for the report a paper the

agreed the report should be taken up at a later session.

At the conclusion of William A. Glasgow's paper, discussion of the report of the Committee on Commercial Law was resumed. After much discussion, a resolution offered by F. N. Judson of St. Louis directing that the report be recommitted with instructions to the committee to report remedies for illegal combinations, which threaten commercial intercourse, was adopted. This action is regarded as a victory for the party which contended that the subject of trusts is an appropriate one for the American Bar Association to consider.

F++++++++++++ ST. PAUL YOUNG WOMAN WILL ENTER A CONVENT. 2

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27.-Miss Mary Tyler Sturgis, a well-known young society woman of this city, will enter A the convent of Georgetown, D. C., to morrow to take the vows of a novi tiate. the convent of Georgetown, D. C., to-

Miss Sturgis is the daughter of General S. D. Sturgis, one of the heroes of the Civil War. She is a sister • of Colonel Samuel Sturgis, U. S. A. .

E------TO MEET IN ST. LOUIS IN 1904.

Association of Box and Shook Makers Adjourns at Boston. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—The National Association of Box and Shook Makers, which has been holding its convention here, closed to-day. St. Louis is the seat of the next annual meeting. About 300 delegates were present.

one of the principal addresses of the convention was by Al Gundlach of St. Louis, who discussed the subject, "How to Get the Shookman and the Nalled-up Manufacturers to Work Closer Together." Yates Grants Sick Pardon.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Boringfield, Ill., Aug. II.—Governor Yates to-day pardoned John Lemley. If years old, who has been serving a life sentence at the Chester Penitentiary, for murder, Although having a wife and family, Lemley was infatuated with a young woman. When she was married to a young man he quarreled with the groom and shot him. Lemley is not expected to live more than a few days, so Governor Yates granted the pardon without waiting for action by the pardon without waiting for action by the pardon Board. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

MARTROM D. LEWIS WEDS MISS LILLIAN BRIEGLEB.

Former Recorder of Deeds' Marriage to Prominent Methodist Church Worker a Surprise Except to Near Relatives - Doctor Sharp Sacrifices Vacation and Travels 1,500 Miles to Perform Ceremony-Bride Comes From St. Clair, Mo.



MRS. MARTROM D. LEWIS,
(Who was Miss Lillian Briegleb of St.

(Clair, Mo...

Well-known St. Louis attorney and his bride, who were married last evening at Lafayette Park M. E. Church, South.

oulevard, former Recorder of Deeds, and and less than a month ago the date for the wedding was chosen.

Mr. Lewis belongs to Doctor Sharp's Miss Lillian Briegleb of St. Clair, Mo., were married last night in the Lafayette Park M. E. Church, South, by the Reverend Doctor T E. Sharp, who sacrificed three weeks of his summer vacation, and traveled more than 1,500 miles to perform the ceremony. The wedding came as a complete surprise At her home in St. Clair no one but the immediate members of the family were aware that the ceremony was to be per

Accompanied by her brother, Doctor Charles Briegleb, and a sister, Miss Lena Briegleb, the bride arrived in the city late yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was Lewis departed immediately afterward for resorts, where they will spend their honey-

Mr. Lewis and his wife have known each other but a few months. While on a bustness trip to Kansas City, which took him into the Scarritt Training School, Mr. Lewis met his bride-to-be, who was then a student, perfecting herself for the work of a deaconess in the Methodist Church. A widower of six years and interested in the young woman, who responded to the has resumed the practice of law.

Martrom D. Lewis of No. 3515 Longfellow interest he showed. The courtship followed,

church, and the pastor is a personal friend of Mrs. Lewis. It was decided that he should perform the ceremony. The minister vitation.

granted a vacation to Doctor Sharp. The date for the wedding was less than a month off, however, and Mr. Lewis secured from Doctor Sharp before he left the city, a promise to return in time to officiate a the wedding on August 27.

The minister cut his vacation short, an arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. At were present: Doctor Charles Briegleb and spectively, of the bride; Mr. Rufus A. Lewis of Crescent, Mo., a brother of the bride room; Mrs. George Fraiser of Glencoe Mo., a sister of the bridegroom; Mr. John Lewis while he was serving as Recorder of Deeds; Mr. George Seely a St. Louis real estate man, and little Miss Margaret Lewis, the 10-year-old and only child of the

Mr. Lewis, since his retirement from office,

AND FIREMEN STRIKE.

Action Result of Organizations' Fight to Control Employes.

MEN ASK INCREASED WAGES.

Representatives of Labor Unions Say No Beer Is Being Brewed and That Employers Will Force a Settlement.

Sixty-five engineers and 110 firemen went out on a strike yesterday at the several breweries throughout the city. They de mand an increased pay for the engineers of about \$3 a week and 30 cents an hour in

stead of 25 cents for the firemen. The root of the trouble is an attempt of the Brewery Workers' International Union and the combined efforts of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brothengineers and firemen in the brewerles. G. V. Lighthall of Chicago, the president of the International Union of Steam Engineers, and C. L. Shamp of Toledo, O., the secretary and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, are

in the city to look after the interests of their respective organizations. The Brewery Workers' International Union alleges that it has jurisdiction over tate the terms of any contracts made with made up of about 20 per cent of the em-

The Engineers' Union and the Firemen's Brotherhood make the same assertions, and affirm that engineers and firemen are a distinct class of labor and should be under the control of their organizations. Lighthall and Shamp both stated last night that their organizations had the support and indorsement of the Central Trades and

Labor Council of this city.

They said that the Brewery Workers had refused to abide by a decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in New Orleans in November

This decision is as follows;
All engineers and firemen employed in brewerics must belong to their respective international
unions and that an agreement shall be drawn up
between the Brewery Workers, the engineers and
firemen, in effect that when a trade difficulty
arises affecting the interests of either one, all
three organizations must co-operate in adjusting
the dispute; the said agreement to be drawn up
by two members from each of three organizations
and two members from each of three organizations
and two members of the Executive Council of the
American Federation of Labor, the committee to
meet within sixty days after adjournment of this
convention.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

In a letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., to Shamp bearing the date of April 24, 1908, the former deers and the Brotherhood do not work in The penalty for violating the decisions of the national convention is the revocation of the charter of the organization which

refuses to abide by them. As to how far the strike would spread, Lighthall and Shamp refused to express themselves beyond the statement that they were backed up by the Central Trades and Labor Council. They said, however, that

they had no doubt as to the outcome of the strike.

There has been no beer browed in St. Louis for the last two cays, they assert, and they feel confident that when the present supply is exhausted the Browery Workers will come to an understanding, through the intervention of the men who own the broweries.

COL. AGUIAR WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY.

Commissioner General From Brazil to World's Fair Departs From New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Aug. 27.-Colonel De Souss Aguiar, Commissioner General from Brazil to the World's Fair, left this city for St. Louis this morning in a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He will arrive in St. Louis to-morrow at noon. Colonel Aguiar is accompanied by his wife and six children; his secretary, Secunha

ald, or Deputy Commissioner. Before departing Colonel Aguiar said that his first duty would be to select a site for the Brazillan building, which he will design himself. He has not yet drawn the plans, and the size and style of the structure will depend altogether upon the site assigned to

Pires, and Doctor Baptiste de Motta, his

The Commissioner, who is 48 years old, designed and constructed the Brazilian Government building at the Chicago World's Fair. He said the structure which will be raised at St. Louis would be an improvement on the last effort and would cost

As to Brazil's exhibit, he said-"Our principal exhibits will be in liberal arts, although forestry, mining and agriculture will play prominent parts. We had the grandest display of forestry at Chicago and we hope to do better at St. Louis. Of ourse, Brazil is not much of a manufacturng country, but we will surprise some visitors by the display we will have in our

"Natural products, such as rubber, coffee and cocoa, will be shown in all stages of growth, and, taken all together, we will have something well worth a few hours' visit."

WILL NOT RECEIVE THE FRIARS

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay Opposed to Exiles From France. SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Aug. 27.—(Copy-

CHARLES A. STACY, RECEIVER.

This Store Is Open for Business as Usual.

RECEIVER'S

FRIDAY MORNING

The Stock Consists of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Girls' Clothing, Shoes and All Kinds of Dry Goods.

CHICAGO EXCURSION

\$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.50 ROUND TRIP.

Friday, Sept. 4th, and Saturday, Sept. 5th Good Returning Monday, Sept. 7th.

ALL PARTICULARS AT CITY TICKET OFFICE, 308 NORTH BROADWAY.

right, 1903.)-It has been definitely decided that the friars expelled from France shall

not come to Argentina. The North German Lloyd Steamship Lin has dropped its proposal to bring 8,000 friars to South America, as the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay have declared they are not disposed to receive that class of immigrants.

reived in audience to-day Arnold Shanklin World's Fair. President Diaz is greatly in terested in the St. Louis Universal Exposition and his influence is powerfully a distance of the control of the

Life of Leo XIII

One Grand Volume—Nearly 800 Pages Profusely Illustrated

The St. Louis Republic

Makes an Important Announcement to Readers. THIS BOOK

Is an official biography of the venerable Pontiff' and can be furnished all subscribers within 30 days. It will be complete to data, including a full account of the Pope's death and description of the funeral ceremonies. It will be printed in the English, French and German languages.

This Life of Pope Leo XIII

Was written by Right Reverend Bern O'Rellly, DD., LD., D. Lit. (Laval), domestic prelate of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII and Prohonotary Apostolic. It will be found an authoritative and most important contribution to historical literature as well as a book of absorbng fascination. The author has told at satisfying length the full story of the remarkable career of Leo XIII, and has thrown a clear, illuminating light upon one of the most interesting and significant figures of the age. The result is a work whose value, already great, is destined to increase with the passing years.

NOW READY.

By special arrangement The Republic is able to supply this work, complete, and make delivery at once.

How to Get This Grand Book. Exceptional Offer to New and Old Subscribers.

To CITY subscribers agreeing to take The Republic for one year the price will be & CEN'S per month for first 8 months and 50 cents per month for the other 4 months. This reduces the cost of the book for the subscribers to \$1.20. To OUT-OF-TOWN subscribers agreeing to take The Republic for one year, by mail or through the local newsdealer, the price will be \$8 CENTS per month for first 8 months and 65 cents per month for the other 4 months. This reduces the cost of the book for the subscriber to \$1.20.

Cash Price for the Book Only, to Any One, \$2.50.

Address all Inquiries and Orders to

=THE REPUBLIC=

St. Louis, Mo.